

that the statement on the carton, "Lishus is an ideal baby food," was false and misleading since it was incorrect.

It was also alleged to be misbranded further under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in D. D. N. J. No. 579.

On May 13, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**Nos. 2996 to 3000** report actions based on interstate shipments of Nature's Minerals (in tablet and in powder form) which, with the exception of one shipment, contained fluorine in amounts which might have rendered them injurious to health; and with the exception of the shipment described in No. 2998, bore false and misleading therapeutic claims in the labeling.

**2996. Adulteration and misbranding of Nature's Minerals Compound. U. S. v. Perry B. Smith and Thornton B. Smith (Nature's Mineral Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$200. (F. D. C. No. 4178. Sample Nos. 26127-E, 26128-E, 26483-E, 26484-E, 35031-E, 35032-E.)**

On October 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed an information against Perry B. Smith and Thornton B. Smith, trading as Nature's Mineral Co., Indianapolis, Ind., alleging shipment from the State of Indiana into the States of Louisiana and Oregon, on or about August 26 and 29 and October 4, 1940, of quantities of Nature's Mineral Compound in powder and tablet form which was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained a poisonous substance, namely, fluorine, in an amount which might have rendered it injurious to health.

The shipment of August 29, 1940, was alleged to be misbranded in that statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels and the design in an accompanying circular of a hotel surrounded by palm trees underneath which appeared the words "Instead of \$200.00 or \$300.00 a Month," followed by an arrow showing a home underneath which were the words "You spend Only \$3.00 or 10¢ Per Day," and representations that the article could be used safely as an aid in supplying the minerals sometimes found deficient in the ordinary diet; that it would be efficacious in the treatment and alleviation of conditions for which a sojourn at a health resort is customarily prescribed; that the body normally requires the administration of alkaline substances to supplement those supplied by the usual and ordinary diet; that the effect of modern diet has been to modify the normal acid-alkali balance and, in cases of unbalance of the acid-alkali ratio, that the article would correct such unbalance; that it would restore health and prevent weakness; that the article was necessary to render the blood stream alkaline; that the ordinary diet is lacking in minerals and vitamins, which results in draining the system of its alkaline reserve; that it would correct the causes of flabby tissues and the effects of faulty elimination; that it would be efficacious to insure that the user would live to an advanced age without seeming old or losing his capacity to think or work; that it contained minerals which must be supplied specially; that it was needed for the proper functioning of important body processes; that the ordinary diet is deficient in minerals; that 99 percent of conditions of undernourishment are due to an acid condition and that it would enable every organ of the body to be nourished; that sickness, suffering, and shortness of life due to lack of minerals are general menaces; and that it would be efficacious to maintain or restore health, prevent loss of vitality, and remineralize the system, were false and misleading.

The remainder of the article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement appearing on the cartons and bottles, "Nature's Minerals \* \* \* May be used as an aid in supplying in concrete form the minerals sometimes found deficient in the ordinary diet," were false and misleading since they represented that it could be used safely as an aid in supplying the minerals sometimes found deficient in the ordinary diet; whereas it could not be used safely for such purpose because of the presence of fluorine in deleterious amounts.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in D. D. N. J. No. 541.

On January 31, 1942, the defendants having entered pleas of guilty, the court imposed fines of \$150 against Perry B. Smith and \$50 against Thornton B. Smith.